

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 163.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER.

ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS  
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM  
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME  
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES  
IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [529]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [535]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [537]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [51]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,533.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th.....Tls. 940,533.95  
May, 1882. [536]

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAI  
Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed  
amongst all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [544]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £5,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [545]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY  
COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)  
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN  
AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES,  
CONSISTING OF:

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,  
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'  
WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,  
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRO-PLATED  
G O O D S,  
&c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-MORROW,

the 3rd day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises.

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.

Firstly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND  
registered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 341, measuring on the North and South  
sides 70 feet, on the East in Shelley  
Street 75 feet, and on the West 75 feet.

Secondly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND  
registered in the Land Office as REMAINS  
ING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 342,

measuring on the North and South sides 72  
feet, East in Shelley Street 36 feet, and on  
the West 29 feet.

Thirdly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND  
registered in the Land Office as SECTION  
E of INLAND LOT No. 302, measuring  
on the North and South sides 16 feet and  
9 inches, and on the East and West sides 50  
feet.

Fourthly.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND  
registered in the Land Office as SECTION  
D of INLAND LOT No. 302, measuring on  
the North and South sides 17 feet and 5  
inches, and on the East and West sides 50  
feet.

Together with the EIGHT HOUSES erected  
thereon, viz.—6 HOUSES in Shelley  
Street, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25, and  
TWO HOUSES in Mosque Junction, Nos.  
15 and 17.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply  
to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,

or to STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [535]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, on  
FRIDAY,

the 4th of August, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the  
Premises,

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND  
at Yau-ma-tei Registered in the LAND  
OFFICE as Sections E, D and the RE-  
MAINING PORTION of Kowloon IN-  
LAND LOT No. 107, measuring on the  
North and South sides 50 feet, on the East  
48 feet, and on the West side 46 feet. To-  
gether with the SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT  
HOUSE, No. 32, in Temple Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [526]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to  
sell by Public Auction, on  
SATURDAY,

the 5th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises—

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THREE HOUSES in Third Street, Syceesong,  
Nos. 84, 86 and 88. Registered in the  
LAND OFFICE as SUBSECTION A of  
SECTION B of INLAND LOT No. 681.

Yearly Crown Rent \$15.60.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [536]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to  
sell by Public Auction, on  
MONDAY,

the 7th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises.

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
registered in the LAND OFFICE as  
SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 6, measuring  
on the North and South 30 feet and 6 in.  
on the East and West 40 feet and 11 inches.

Together with the Two HOUSES erected  
thereon Nos. 5 and 7, in Jervois Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [526]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, on  
TUESDAY,

the 8th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises.

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
registered in the LAND OFFICE as  
SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 28C, measuring  
on the North and South 30 feet and 6 in.  
on the East and West 48 feet.

Together with the Two HOUSES erected  
thereon Nos. 5 and 7, in Jervois Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1882. [526]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, on  
WEDNESDAY,

the 9th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises.

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
registered in the LAND OFFICE as  
SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 28C, measuring  
on the North and South 30 feet and 6 in.  
on the East and West 48 feet.

Together with the Two HOUSES erected  
thereon Nos. 5 and 7, in Jervois Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [537]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, on  
THURSDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the  
Premises,

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
registered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar,"  
Together with the following HOUSES,  
erected thereon viz.:

8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 51.

10 " in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20.

10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

The above Houses will be sold in separate  
Lots on House in each Lot.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

or to BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, on  
FRIDAY,

the 18th day of August, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the  
Premises,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY  
OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,  
T O N G A.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE,  
SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBART'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE  
A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING  
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
GENERAL CHEMISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

In the *Daily Press* we pointed out that the offence was aggravated, and not lessened, by the Consul General's feeble attempt to play the sophist. We also published a number of letters from Portuguese gentlemen in the Colony, in which Mr. LOUREIRO's indiscretions were freely criticised; and a report of the meeting of the Club Lusitano at which he was expelled; and as a result we have grievously offended the great SENHOR JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO, Consul General for Portugal in Hongkong, the friend, relative and *príncipe* of His Excellency the Viscount Praia Grande. And we still live.

Mr. LOUREIRO has attempted no defence of his conduct in the Hongkong press; but he sent a long letter written in choice Portuguese to his friend Mr. BASTOS in Macao, and that gentleman in turn forwarded it to the Editor of *O Macaense*, who published it in the last issue of that journal. With the merit of Mr. LOUREIRO's explanation to Mr. BASTOS we need not meddle at present; it will be sufficient to deal with two short paragraphs which we construe into a false and slanderous attack on ourselves. "It is to be remarked" observes Mr. LOUREIRO, "that the two serious papers which are published here (meaning our complacent morning and evening contemporaries) did not in any way comment to my discredit; on the contrary, one of them showed that it understood what I wished to say. The other one (the *Telegraph*) to entice subscribers, for reasons which are not difficult to understand, has covered me with improprieties; but their recollection that it long since said that Macao did not contain upright men is a consolation to me." When Mr. LOUREIRO wrote that neither of the two "serious papers" in Hongkong censured his conduct in the witness box, he evidently forgot the stinging remarks of the *Daily Press*; when he stated that the *Telegraph* had covered him with improprieties "to entice subscribers" he showed an utter disregard of that sublime virtue, truth, which is much to be deplored in a person so well connected and of such vast and varied accomplishments. For well understood reasons the *China Mail* did not censure Mr. LOUREIRO; but in omitting this duty it broke faith with the public, as it invariably does where its personal interests, likes and dislikes, are involved. Mr. LOUREIRO's slanders, like his defence to Mr. BASTOS, are too contemptible to warrant further time being wasted on them. We are glad to see they did not impose on our Macao contemporary. For all that has taken place Consul General LOUREIRO is alone responsible; he has himself to thank for the wide-spread publicity given to his insatiate desire for chattering; he will have to thank himself for the ultimate results of what has been a disgraceful scandal.

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ACCORDING to the *Tayo Shimpo*, on the afternoon of the 14th ult., General Oyama, Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Ozawa, and some other distinguished military officers, visited the French man-of-war *La Victorieuse* now in harbour.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* wires on June 22nd that in consequence of the arrest of Herr Meiling on account of the naval plans sold to the Russian Government, several persons in the Russian Embassy at the Prussian capital will be dismissed.

WE read that a monster meeting was held at Lisbon on the 25th June, at which the Progressives and Republicans fraternised, and made violent and revolutionary speeches against the King and Ministry. At the Linoco jail the prisoners, in consequence of the meeting, mutinied, and shouted from the prison windows "Viva Republica," notwithstanding the presence of a strong military force.

SAYS the San Francisco *Chronicle* of June 29th:

The Custom-house officials have been fortunate enough to seize another quantity of opium, valued \$1000, on the *City of Tokio*. On Tuesday morning it was noticed that a lot of timber stowed during Monday had been shifted. An investigation disclosed a manhole leading into the coal bunkers. A number of strings were the next discovered, and these, being followed, were found to be attached to the opium boxes, which were buried deep enough in the coal to be out of the way of the iron trying-rods. It is believed that an effort to remove the opium during Monday night was made and frustrated. The failure to replace the timber led to the discovery of the contraband goods.

It is understood, says the *Daily News* of June 23rd, that Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., in presenting a petition yesterday in the House of Commons, has taken the first step in a new line of action which he proposes to carry out. The junior member for Northampton contends that in Sir Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice" it is laid down that a member elect has every privilege afforded by that position except the right to take his seat and vote. Mr. Bradlaugh states that he will therefore not only continue to present petitions, but will speak from time to time as occasion arises in the House upon public questions, although he is precluded from voting.

In all probability he will endeavour to address the House on some of the measures now before it affecting Ireland.

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RAPID progress, says the *Hiago News*, is now being made by Messrs. E. C. Kirby and Co. with the construction of the two iron vessels they are building under contract with the Government for plying on Lake Biwa in connection with the railway. These are, we believe, the first iron steamers of any size built in Japan, and as all the work of bending the angle-iron, plates, &c., is being carried on at Ono, a visit to the establishment will amply repay those interested in such matters. After being put together at Ono, the steamers—which are about 160 feet on the keel—will have to be taken to pieces again, and rebuilt on the Lake. The contract speed has been fixed at 14 miles an hour, and the very powerful engines and boilers standing ready in the works, show that there will be little difficulty on that score. Provision has wisely been made in these steamers for securing the safety of passengers by water-tight compartments. Each vessel will be constructed with three pannions, which will effectively provide against any ordinary accident resulting disastrously.

A MARRIED Chinawoman named Li Asun, summoned two of her countrymen to the Police Court this morning for assault. The lady's evidence shewed an utter want of gallantry on the part of her unmanly assailants. She went to a hydrant on the 29th ult., to get water, when the first defendant, instead of graciously making way for her, threw her bucket away, and shoved his own under the tap. She very naturally remonstrated, when the second defendant, who lives in the same house as the first, struck her on the arm with a bamboo, producing the marks which she shewed. The first defendant then slapped her face, and on the following day both abused her. She summoned them, when the two beat her again, the first winding up by slicing a stool at her. The first defendant denied having beaten her, and the second said the lady tried to get water before him, scratching him in the struggle for precedence, whereupon he struck her. Captain Thomsett, fined the first defendant a dollar or four days' hard labor, the second two dollars or eight days, and ordered both to find personal security in \$1 each to behave themselves as men for a month.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE says:—A poll-tax of £10 is levied upon each Chinaman coming to the colony of Victoria, and, according to the *Melbourne Argus*, it has given rise to numerous complications. The latest difficulty is that of recognising those Chinese who land from outward-bound ships from other colonies on the understanding that their £10 tax will be refunded to them when they leave the port in the vessel on board of which they are passengers. It is found that some of these Chinese—who land have no intention of proceeding further on their voyage, but that they sell their temporary poll-tax certificate to other of their countrymen who are leaving for Hong Kong or other Chinese ports. To prevent this the Commissioner of Trade and Customs has decided that in future all the Chinese shall be photographed, and that the £10 shall not be returned unless the person returning the certificate can be identified by means of his photograph. They will also be required to make some declaration which will further assist in their identification. The Customs authorities in the colony are beginning to suspect that the "Heathen Chinese" is by no means so guileless as he appears to be from his demeanour. It has been discovered that smuggling operations on a very large scale have been carried on for some time past by the Chinese, but how they are managed still remains a mystery.

THE Auction of House Properties in Queen's Road, Bonham Strand, West Street, and Square Street, Tai-ping-shan, advertised for to-day at 3 p.m. by Mr. J. M. Guedes, has been postponed, on account of the bad weather, until to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at noon.

It is said that the new man-of-war *Zenritsu Kan*, now under construction at the Yokosuka Dockyard, will be launched in September next, and despatched to Korea in November to take the place of the *Iwaki Kan* now on that station.

THE St. Petersburg *Gazette* publishes intelligence from Kuldja that General Friede, M. Schismaroff, the second Russian Commissioner, and M. Paderni, the Russian Consul, paid a visit on May 14 last to Swilun (?), where they were received with great distinction, and entertained at dinner by the Chinese authorities. The latter expressed the desire that the people who had emigrated should return to Kuldja. General Friede declined this, and declared that the families emigrating to Russian territory required a convoy for their protection, and that a Russian post at Swilun (?) was necessary, in order to guard against all possible contingencies.

INSPECTOR Hemmey made a splendid haul last evening at nine o'clock. Armed with the formidable legal document known as a warrant, the Inspector, accompanied by a party of police, swooped down upon a nest of gamblers who had ensconced themselves on the top floor of No. 72, Queen's Road West, to carry on their illegal little game, and arrested no fewer than twenty-six of the speculative ones. The hopeful team was composed of eight rice-pounders, nine coolies, four carpenters, two lawyers, one farmer, one chair-coolie, and a gentleman at large, who disdained to follow any occupation save that in which he was found engaged when pounced upon. The lot were brought up before Captain Thomsett this morning to answer for their infringement of the Ordinance for the suppression of gambling, a vice inherent, apparently, in Asiatics, and were each fined \$10 or a month's hard labor, \$15 of the fines, if paid to be divided among the informers, that vile crew who live upon the weaknesses of their fellow-men, to whose vices they are often not unwilling to pander, in order to draw them within their vampire net, and of whom it would be well, for the credit of humanity, if the world were rid. Only four of the enterprising gamblers paid the fine, 22 of them going to swell the grand total at Hayward's free board and lodging establishment adjacent to the Police Court.

SAYS the Japan *Mail*:—A Korean correspondent of the *Kikkai Seito Shimpo* writes, that on the 22nd ultimo the American man-of-war *Monocacy* arrived at Fusun in order to select the site for a settlement. Next day, Captain Cotton and some of his officers, accompanied by Captain Awoki of the Japanese man-of-war *Iwaki Kan*, went to Torai Fu. There the visitors had an interview with the Governor. After a long conversation, the Commanders returned on board their vessels. On the ensuing day the Prefect presented a basket of eggs to the U.S. officers, who in return sent him a cask of wine. The *Monocacy* remained at Fusun until the 26th, on which day she left for Foochow. The *Iwaki Kan* was to be despatched for Gensan-shin, but was prevented by unfavourable winds; she still remained at Fusun at the date of the correspondence. While the American ship was there many Koreans came from the neighbourhood, to visit her and the *Iwaki Kan*.

THE ALTONOWER, says the San Francisco *Evening Post* of June 29th, is now a free ship, having been admitted to practice on the 28th. This fine vessel was quarantined from May 26th, in consequence of smallpox being on board. If it had not been for a very strict search by the Quarantine Officer, the coolies would have landed, and, in all probability, spread disease and death broadcast; but, fortunately, the body of a Chinaman, who had died from smallpox, was discovered hidden away between one of the lower bunks and the floor. Seventy odd cases were developed, all of which were treated at the Pesthouse. It will be remembered that the coolies mutinied against vaccination and removal to the hospital. The total expense to the owners has been \$20,000. The strict quarantining of this vessel has had a good effect. It shows English shipowners that they cannot violate the health laws of this city with impunity, and also that they will be compelled to pay all quarantine expenses, which is a new revelation to them. Every possible scheme and contrivance was resorted to for effecting the release of the *Altonower*, but in vain, and the *Post* has pleasure in bearing testimony to the firmness and fairness of the Board of Health in this case from first to last.

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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Shannon*, with the English mail of June 20th, arrived in harbor this morning. The following items are taken from the *London and China Express*:

Mr. Liu, Chinese merchant, resident in London, has accepted an invitation to be present at the Cobden Club dinner.

The *Mosquito*, 4, Lieut-Commander F. R. Sandilands, arrived at Aden from Singapore on the 25th instant, *on route* to Devonport.

We believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury has as yet communicated nothing of a definite nature regarding the proposal to create a Bishopric in Japan.

The amount (\$72,000) of Mr. Jones's donation to the Church Missionary Society, for purposes of the Mission in China and Japan, was handed to the Society's officers on the 27th inst.

The *London Gazette* of the 23rd inst. notices that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Sonoda, Kokichi as Consul in London for His Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan.

Seven thousand Chinese labourers have arrived in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, since January 1st last. The large number congregated there produces some uneasiness among the inhabitants.

The *Gazette* notices that Captain George Frederick Harris, from the *Bluffs* (East Kent Regt.), having resigned his combatant commission, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain in the army.

After the meeting of the Privy Council on the 29th inst. several gentlemen were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain and received the honour of knighthood, the Earl of Kimberley being present as Secretary of State. Amongst those presented was Mr. Richard Cayley, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The International Monetary Standard Association, who are championing the cause of bimetallism, are continuing to work steadily, and with good success. The crowded state of business in the House of Commons has, however, so far prevented any active steps being taken in that direction.

The Chinese Government some time ago ordered from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, near Stettin, two torpedo steamers, to be built after the model now adopted for the German Navy. These two steamers will be despatched to China, together with the new vessel *Ting Yuen*, which has also been built at the Vulcan yard, and which was inspected by the Chinese Minister at Berlin on the 24th inst.

A telegram to *The Times* from Philadelphia reports that the United States Cabinet had received a request from the representative of 60,000 Chinese labourers, now in Cuba, who were desirous of returning to China, asking permission to cross the United States in the course of transit.

Unless allowed to do so they must trust to travel through England. The Cabinet considered it a case of hardship, but under the Chinese Exclusion Bill they cannot grant this request.

With a view to arranging for the landing of the Marines of the Mediterranean Squadron at Alexandria, the Admiralty have directed that an officer of the fleet shall take up the duties of transport officer ashore, and Lieut. F. S. Wheeler, R.N., of the *Condor*, has been selected for the appointment. Lieut. Wheeler was for several years on the China Station in the *Ocean* flagship, and in the *Sylvia*, surveying-vessel, under the two commissions of Captain St. John, R.N.

The Siamese Government, in view of the increasing relations and commerce between Great Britain and Siam, have resolved to establish a Legation in London to represent H.M. the King of Siam at the Court of St. James's. His Highness Prince Prisidang, who has for some time been resident in this country, has received his credentials as the first Minister, and it is expected that he will present them at an early date, and be received by Her Majesty. We must offer our congratulations to His Highness on the choice that His Majesty has been pleased to make, and trust that he may long fill a post for which he is eminently qualified.

At the auctions this morning new season's China Tea has been sold at declining rates, leaving losses on import cost. The feeling of merchants seems to be to have a clean break before the arrival of the next steamer, which is expected on the 3rd proximo. A small parcel of "new makes" has sold well. Indian teas of the new crop are firm to an advance in value. The apprehended danger to the Suez Canal, though as far having no effect on the market, is discussed as in the range of probable events, owing to the vague condition of political matters. The

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882.

WE observe from the Macao *Boletim* that the sale by public auction of the Fan-tan monopoly will take place on Saturday next, the 5th inst.

IT is announced that H.M.S. *Audacious* will be ready for commission by the end of August or commencement of September. Her repairs are estimated to cost £80,000.

AFTER all, it appears that the fire on board H.M.S. *Inconstant* was much more serious than was at first supposed. The fire occurred in the after part of the vessel, and spread with great rapidity. It was chiefly due to the directing hand of Admiral Sullivan and the alacrity displayed by the officers and men, that the disaster was no more disastrous. As it was, the *Carysfort* stood by ready for emergency.

*Figaro* understands that the services of all boat-swaives are to be dispensed with in the Royal Dockyards. This is believed to be a step in the right direction on the part of the Admiralty. There can be no good purpose served in employing warrant officers to supervise the laborers employed in the Dockyards, as this duty could just as efficiently be performed by men selected from their own body, and it is understood that this is the course about to be adopted.

SAYS the *Graphic*:—The loss of the British steamer *Escambla*, which is reported to have capsized and foundered a few miles outside the bar at San Francisco, is hardly to be wondered at if it be true, as stated, that "she had eighty tons of coal on her deck, stowed as high as the bridge, and that the water in the ballast tanks had all been pumped out in order to make her carry more cargo." The captain, engineer, steward, and cook were saved, but the rest of the crew, forty in number, are believed to have perished.

WE read that the Lighthouse Service has secured the schooner *La Ninya* to serve as a lightship at the spot where the wreck of the steamer *Escambla* lies on the bar and in the course of the shipping. The word "Wreck" is to be painted in large letters on both sides of the hull, and a bell will be fitted, which will be rung in foggy weather. Two white lights will be shown from the masts, and locomotive headlights will be used for this purpose. The vessel is to be manned by a captain and a crew of four men. The exact geographical position of the lightship will be latitude 37 deg. 44 min. 46 sec. north, longitude 122 deg. 35 min. 44 sec. west. The vessel has been chartered for a lightship not longer than October 1, 1882.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE says:—A poll-tax of £10 is levied upon each Chinaman coming to the colony of Victoria, and, according to the *Melbourne Argus*, it has given rise to numerous complications. The latest difficulty is that of recognising those Chinese who land from outward-bound ships from other colonies on the understanding that their £10 tax will be refunded to them when they leave the port in the vessel on board of which they are passengers. It is found that some of these Chinese—who land have no intention of proceeding further on their voyage, but that they sell their temporary poll-tax certificate to other of their countrymen who are leaving for Hong Kong or other Chinese ports. To prevent this the Commissioner of Trade and Customs has decided that in future all the Chinese shall be photographed, and that the £10 shall not be returned unless the person returning the certificate can be identified by means of his photograph. They will also be required to make some declaration which will further assist in their identification. The Customs authorities in the colony are beginning to suspect that the "Heathen Chinese

Glenfin, from Hankow, passed Gibraltar, June 28th, and is expected July 3rd. The Gloucester, from Hankow, and the Glengle, from Foochow, are reported in the Suez Canal.

Stringent regulations have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief as to the mode in which officers' messes are to be conducted in future. The mess is to be made an institution for supplying the necessary wants of the officer, instead of a source of unavoidable expenditure. Ball and other expensive entertainments are now only to be given on the responsibility of commanding officers, who will obtain the sanction of the general commanding the district. Before granting permission, the general will have the written consent of the officer of the regiment to the entertainment, and only those officers who have signed are to be called upon to contribute to the cost thereof. Commanding officers are directed to give their special countenance and protection to those officers who may, from motives of economy, decline to share in the proposed expense. The practice of having luncheon marquees at race meetings is forbidden; and a positive prohibition is issued against an officer being called upon to make a present of plate to the mess on appointment or promotion. Moreover, all monthly mess bills are to be settled before the 7th of the succeeding month, under most stringent penalties.

PEKING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

July 17th, 1882.

Enclosed please find a translation of the Chinese text of the Corean Treaty concluded by America. We have now three treaties concluded with this country, but our Minister make an awful secret of them, although it is very easy to procure a copy of the Chinese text, and the others will also soon be procured. Why the Minister should make a great secret of it is incomprehensible, because the *North China Herald* and *Japan Herald* both published translations of the draft, which was made out last year between Li Hung-chang, the Corean agent, and Commodore Shufeldt. I do not understand why it should have been made a secret, as the treaty is exactly as the draft, except a few alterations, the most essential point being the omission of Article I., by which the Chinese asked the Coreans to make known to all people their subiety to China. By the translations you will see that although the differences between the treaty itself and the draft are not very extensive, yet they are very material. Article I. of the draft having been left out, the subsequent articles become each one number higher in the treaty itself. The most lively discussion has taken place in the newspapers about the acknowledgement by the foreign States of Corea's vassalage to China; but as the article is entirely omitted, the mystery is solved. The other alterations do not call for much observation; although I may point out that Article VI. does not prohibit coast trade in foreign bottoms; only native goods cannot be shipped in foreign bottoms from one Corean port to the other. A similar provision was also in the Chinese Treaties up to 1865; pulse and bean-cake were prohibited to be exported from the northern ports in foreign bottoms to the southern ports, which restriction was abolished by the Danish Treaty. Nothing is mentioned in the treaty that foreign goods cannot be conveyed from one Corean port to another. I miss in the Treaty what ports are open to foreign trade; but I suppose they are contained in the Trade Regulations. However, there is no doubt that the three ports of Fusang, Kiasan, and Renshan are opened to foreign trade; the two former were already opened by the Japanese treaties. In Article VIII., a new clause is added to the original draft to the effect that the export of grain is forbidden forever from the port of Renshan, which, being the port of the capital, occupies about the same relative position as Tientsin, or rather Tungchow, since both these places receive grain for our capital. The exchange of ratifications is to take place at the port where the treaty was concluded, namely at Renshan.

The treaty reminds one very much of the last treaty China concluded with Brazil, especially so far as concerns the provision that Consuls are to be government officers; and although the question of the withdrawal of the *equator* is understood to all civilized nations and never put into a treaty, yet you will find it in the Brazilian treaty with China. You will also find in the Corean as well as in the Brazilian treaty, the option clause initiated by the Angell-Swift-Trescot Convention. However, this clause about option, I suppose, was put in to please Li Hung-chang, of whom the Coreans have more awe than of the Imperial Government. The Coreans will never have occasion to import option into Corea.

As you are already aware, England has also concluded a treaty with Corea, of course with the assistance of the Chinese; Admiral Ting, Taotai Ma Kien-chung, and two Chinese gun-boats having been present at the port of Renshan when the English treaty was concluded, and England having appointed, as negotiators of the treaty, Admiral Willes and Secretary Maude, so that the vassalage of Corea to China was obviously recognized by Her Britannia's Minister, who did not show himself at all in Corea. The English Treaty is a copy of the American Treaty; Article I. of the draft was of course left out, and I have heard nothing of an autograph letter of the King of His Majesty's vassalage to China. On the other hand, I am quite sure that in the Chinese text of the English and American Treaties the title of the King of Corea is exactly the same as the title of the Queen of Great Britain.

The French were even more complacent to the Chinese, and did not even send a Secretary of Legation, but M. Duffau, the French Consul at Tientsin, whose abilities and weaknesses are known to Li Hung-chang personally. Doubtless the French would have got another copy of the American Treaty as their treaty, if at the last moment M. Bourg had not eagerly taken up the question of the admission of missionaries, desiring to put in a special clause in their favor. In the absence of Li Hung-chang, his *locum tenens*, Chang Shu-sheng, was asked to induce the Coreans to have such a clause inserted in the French treaty. Taotai Ma Kien-chung was consequently instructed to persuade the Coreans to accept such a clause; but the Coreans incautiously, through Article I. of the draft having been left out of the two previous treaties, felt a little more independent and declined the invitation of the Chinese; but not only that, they intimated to the French that they would not make any treaty with them at all unless the French agreed to a special clause being put in the treaty, that no missionary should ever come into Corea. It will have been observed that the Freycinet Ministry have again expelled the non-conformist orders from France, and it looks a little queer that in foreign countries, for instance in Syria and in China, the representatives of the French government should be the champions of the propagation of the Catholic faith, and that they are even capable of sacrificing the extension of trade and of civilization. Consequently, we shall have to look a long time for the conclusion of a Franco-Corean treaty.

Herr von Brandt has returned to our capital from his Corean trip, having been at Renshan with his corvette *Slosh*. He returned with a treaty in his pocket! According to what I have heard, his treaty is also exactly the same as the American one; but there is a difference in one

essential point to be considered, and that is the person of the negotiator on behalf of Germany, who is no more and no less than Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the German Emperor to the Court of China. Of course in that treaty, Article I. of the draft was also left out; and the fact of Germany not recognizing the vassalage of Corea to China, and with it the original scheme of China, in inducing Corea to make treaties with foreign countries in order to bring her into closer bonds, have been frustrated. It is certain that Corea in future will not conclude a treaty with any foreign power unless the negotiator is a full minister specially authorized by his sovereign with an autograph letter to the King of Corea. If Corea were recognized as a vassal of China, then none of the powers which have hitherto entered into agreements with Corea would give them the form of treaties but simply the form of conventions. The course of events hitherto was perhaps beyond the original conception of our foreign representatives and of the Chinese Government, who wished Corea to enter into treaty obligations with foreign countries in order to let us say the plain truth—see Corea from a Japanese (or Russian) annexation. The present state of things I think will rather facilitate such annexation, because the moment Corea is regarded by other foreign powers as a self-ruling, autocratic, independent state, from that moment any other country can declare war against Corea without considering her suzerainty, and the *causes belli* rests now with Corea alone, whereas formerly China had to be taken into consideration.

Another proof of how far Chinese wrath goes, is here furnished. When the Japanese made a treaty with Corea, they first asked the assistance of the Chinese; and, after China had declined, the Japanese made a treaty with Corea, but even then without acknowledging the independence of Corea. Li Hung-chang induced the Coreans to make treaties with foreign nations from no other motive than to spite Japan. This may appear ridiculous, but it is none the less true. For the pell-mell in the ocean, distant several hundreds of miles from the Chinese shore, I mean the Loochoo Islands, China gets fantastically excited; while close to her borders an invasion takes place in regard to which China keeps perfectly quiet, because she feels she is completely powerless—I mean Annaan, and the temporary *cease fire* is, let us say, suddenly, although of the greatest benefit to foreigners, for China it is a demonstration of her misconception of international intercourse. The Russians if they want to occupy Corea, will nevertheless do it, in spite of these treaties; no treaties will prevent them.

As far as the future trade of Corea is concerned, it will, I think, be in the hands of the Chinese—that is, the China Merchants Co., for whose benefit Li Hung-chang was also induced to have the treaties made between Coreans and foreigners. The prohibitive clause in regard to coast trade in native produce between Corean ports, would exclude foreign flags from carrying native goods between one Corean port and another. Of course the Chinese—on the right of the vassalage of Corea to China, and in consideration of the total absence of Corean foreign-built ships—will assume the right of being entitled to engage in that trade.

When Commodore Shufeldt went to Corea, Admiral Ting was there with two Chinese gun-boats, and besides two agents of the China Merchants Co. When Commodore Shufeldt concluded his treaty, the Chinese at Renshan, anchoring there with the *Slosh*, expected—or as they alleged it was mutually agreed—that Commodore Shufeldt would quietly stay a little longer and assist the Chilean Vice-Regal Mission, *taufo* the China Merchants, to carry out their schemes there. Maybe Commodore Shufeldt had seen through this, or maybe he was afraid that at any moment another Chinese gunboat should appear with a Chinese translation of his famous open letter to Senator Sargent; anyhow, he considered the wisest thing was to leave the Chinese in the Jurch; and that the Chinese—respectively Admiral Ting, Taotai Ma Kien-chung, and the agents of the China Merchants—after Commodore Shufeldt's departure, did not succeed in what they wished to get, is proved positively by the movements of Ma Kien-chung, once at Tientsin and then at Renshan; and I think that to-day they are quite as far advanced as they were before, and they will be even now further off after the German treaty has been concluded with Corea.

We have the "dog days" in Peking now, and the Ministers are all at their summer residences; and the Ministers of the Tsung-le-yen-yan are also taking their usual summer holidays.—*Mercury*.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSSELL & CO., London.—[ADVE.]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
For Yokohama and Higao.—Per *Merioneth*, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Toulon and Quang-ai.—Per *Forwaert*, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Kobe and Nagasaki.—Per *Sunda Maru*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Saigon.—Per *Phœnix*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Trieste.—Per *Daphne*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Keppel Bay, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c., &c.—Per *Mennur*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Phœnix*, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

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For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda Maru*, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 11.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879, being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory* and *Hongkong for the Far East* for 1882, which supersede all previous editions.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—

Thursday, August 3rd.

Do. " 17th.

3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

5.00 P.M.—Mail closed, except for Late Letters.

5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

5.30 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and newspapers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

To-day's  
Advertisements.

POST PONEMENT.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the Undersigned by Public Auction,  
TO-MORROW,  
the 3rd August, 1882, at NOON, on the  
premises.

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)  
1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 147, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 65.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1, of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Taiping-shan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223, (Section.)

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Taiping-shan, No. 5, Lot 224, (Section.)

6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street, Taiping-shan, Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [508]

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, at THREE P.M., on

FRIDAY,  
the 4th August, 1882, on the Premises,  
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,  
THE FOLLOWING:

P. L. C. E. S. O. F. G. R. O. U. N. D.  
TO BE SOLD IN TWO SEPARATE LOTS.

1ST LOT.—All that PIECE of PARCEL of GROUND being a part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, having an area of 109 square feet. On the said PIECE of GROUND is erected the HOUSE known as No. 67, Praya West.

2ND LOT.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND being another part of SUBSECTION E of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, and part of SUBSECTION F of SECTION B of MARINE LOT No. 37, having an area of 1,171 square feet. On the said PIECE of GROUND is erected the HOUSE known as No. 67, Praya West.

For Further Particulars, Conditions of Sale and Plans, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [544]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has admitted Mr.

ARTHUR GEORGE STORES

into PARTNERSHIP from this date, and the BUSINESS

in future will be conducted under the style of

MORGAN & STORES.

W. MORGAN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1882. [543]

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Johnson's English Dictionary.

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Drawing Models and their uses.

The Art of

